therefore, participated, and Washington Hall was berowded at an early hour. The Lafayette Band, lately erganized, discoursed patriotic music.

The Hen. Lewis Cosdict was chosen President. On taking the chair, he said that he was admonished, by the infirmities of age, to withdraw from public scenes of excitement; but, on an occasion like the present, he responded to the call with gratitude and thanks for the honor which they had conferred upon them. Mr. Condict then proceeded to read a considerable speech, recounting the danger through which Virginia, our sister State, had just passed, and congratiating her on her deliverance. He warramed New-Jersey true to the Union; during his more than four-moore years he had known but one Jerseyman who was an Abolitionist of the Garrison and Phillips stripe. He vindicated the Anti-Slaveryness of Virginia and her statesmen, and quoted the tremendous words of Jefferson against Slavery. He traced the rise of the Slavery discussion to its first result, the Missouri Compromise. He said much in praise of the Missouri Compromise, and of Henry Clay. He said it was a Southern measure; Calhoun, Randolph, and Monroe, indexed it. But in 1854 it was thrown down, and since then the country had been torn and rent with faction. The Abolitionists of New-England availed themselves of it as an occasion for denouncing the whole South, and John Brown's foray was a result of it. But while The Abolitionists of New-England availed themselves of it as an occasion for denouncing the whole South, and John Brown's forny was a result of it. But while they, as Jerseymen, denounced the treason, and ap moved the doom of the traitor, should they not equally denounce all who by word or by deed were conspiring against the safety and continuance of the Union' While they denounced the conduct of the Garrisons, should they not denounce those who, in the public counsels of the country, openly avowed that if the House should organize by the choice of a man whom they disapproved, they would dissolve the Union' In the expressive language of a Southern stateman, he said these dee arations had an awful squinting; they squinted toward treason—they were treason in the said these dec arations had an awful squinting; they squinted toward treason—they were treason in the had. Had the public armory at Liberty, Missouri, been plundered when Jackson was President, what ponishment would have awaited the culprits? They would have been so punished that there would have been no troubles in Kansas.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. MERRITT, he whole audience standing and joining at the standard of the local of

he Lord's Prayer,

Eighty-two gentlemen were then chosen Vice-Presidents, and the following gentlemen Secretaries: A. A. Vance, E. G. Smith, W. M. McNeely, and Jas. H.

Mr. JACOB VANNATTA rend a series of resolutions.
L Denouncing John Brown. [Applicase.]
Eympethizes with Virginia and offersto defend her. [Loud Believes that the masses North and South are for the Union, and that if the Union-loving masses at the North (as we believe they will) discountenance the underminers and essailants of that Union among them, the Union-loving masses of the South will restrain from mischief all those among them who threaten its destruction or express the idea "that it can, is any event, be abandoned."

clares that the adjudications of the Supreme Court of the

6. Declares that the adjudications of the support of the states are reorganized as the judgment of resort, and binding until overruled, as prescribed 7. Tenders to Virginia, Northern hearts and has a support of the state of the support of the sup

Tenders to Virginia, Northern hearts and hands
Theodors to Virginia, Northern hearts and hands
Theodors Little, esq., was then introduced, anid applause. He attributed the failure of John Brown to the hand of Providence. [Applause.] After a brief review of the perils and sufferings of the founders of the Union, he said that it needed the landation of no man; the great Northern heart was sound to the core. The Southern States had a right to enjoy their Slavery, with all its blessings. The Disunionists at the North-could not muster s corporal's guard. But in vindicating the rights of the South, let us not be betrayed into mecharitableness toward other sections. Let not a candid sypression of admiration of the virtues even of a transfer of the Governor of Virginia might express his dmiratior and surprise at the candor, honesty, and the Sarsiy, if the Governor of Virginia might express mis-dmiration and surprise at the candor, honesty, and the doman firmness and bearing of the deluded Brown, it could not be treason to give atterance to the same sen-timents here. [Applause.] There was a wide margin between sympathy for the actor and sympathy with his action. Though free speech and free press were guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States,

ise the right of private judgment on the subject of its attention into the Territories, was stigmatized as sertionalism. Let there be a truce to this, and let each accord to the other honesty, and fidelity, and a sincere desire to perpetuate our blessings. And he must go further. We had denounced John Brown in go further. We had denounced John Brown in our resolutions because his act was an overt act of treason, and as such endangered Virginia and the Union. And how should we speak of the Conventions held avowedly to consider the subject of the discolution of the Union? What should we say of the declaration of the Governor of a foreign State and of Members of Congress who say that the election of a President who may not suit them, though be be constitutionally chosen, will be followed by dissolution, and that he will be prevented, by force if men were not as guilty as John Brown, his perceptions could not discover the difference (Applause and hisses). This meeting would alike condemn the families of the North and the fire-enters of the South. hone could not discover the discover and the fanatics of the North and the fire-eaters of the South. And how was the Slavery agitation to be stopped? We could make no compromises involving principle, especially if they might be overturned by the majority of to-morrow. How could such agitation cease when, from session to session of Congress, the nequisition of foreign slave territory was so deliberately and persistently thrown into the seething caudiron of our national politics? How could it cease when we saw a party clamoring for the opening of the Fugitive Slave-trade? It could not be done by our Union meetings, though we might hold them on overy hill-top, and resolve that Slavery is just, beneficant, lawful, and proper. Such resolutions only caricatured the real Northern sentiment, and exposed us justly to the scorn of the South, who knows their insincerity, and properly regarded them as insulting to their intelligence. Our Southern brethren would ask us to take no ground different from that of Washington and Jefferson. The quieting of this negitation could not be facilitated by any attempt to institute a censorship of the press, nor to abridge free speech and free press; much less by any refusal to submit to the expressed will of the majority, which, it must be recon and Jenerson. The quering of this aguasain could not be facilitated by any attempt to institute a censorship of the press, nor to abridge free speech and free press; much less by any refusal to submit to the expressed will of the majority, which, it must be remembered, was the corner-stone of our political edifice. The South must be content with her rights under the Constitution, as expounded by its framers. Let us be temperate and kind, but firm and steadfast in our adherence to our convictions of right. Let us not deceive the South, but say, in all kindness, that the threats uttered by their representatives can be productive only of unmitigated evil. Let us denounce not only the overt act of treasen, but the moral treasen uttered in Congress. This done we need have no fear of dismemberment of these States; but guided by these principles, State after State would be added to our Union, and we should demonstrate to an unbelieving world that man was capable of free government. [Loud appliance]. believing world that man believing world that man believing world that man the Loud applause].

M. K. MacDonal D, esq., made a considerable speech -comparing the custom-house receipts of the North and South and Slavery, as he said that the South furnished most of the staples in which we paid our debts. He said he had thought so much on the Union that he had begun to dram about it.

The Hon. HIRAM KETCHUM of New-York was then introduced. He commenced by an allusion to his last speech in Morristown in 1856, but forgot to say that he then prophesied that Massachusetts and many other States would go for Fillmore, giving his estimate of the majurities. He thought Gen. Jackson treated Disminon properly when he sent Gen. Scott to South Carolina to acceute the law which South Carolina had attempted to mility. He went over the history of the Blavery agitation. In 1850, he said, at the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, we all felt as we had personsily received a blow, but no man mised the cry of Dismion. And we were avenged in Kausas, which the Save Power was unable to secure, overborne by the masses of free men. We came now to the invasion of a sovereign State. Sympathy with John Brown was misplaced, as much so as it would be fer the fanatical assassin who tracked William of Orange for years and finally plunged a dagger to his heart. They were equally fanatical, equally conscientions and equally brave in death. Mr. Ketchum pitched imo "irrepressible conflict" men. If there was an irrepressible conflict, then slavery was an ulcer, and it was necessary to keep it from spreading over the whole body and John Brown was right John Brown did not mean that Slavery should come over into Ohio, but he meant to go to Virginia where it was ad put the brand upon it there. [Applause]. John Brown believed in the "irrepressible conflict," and he should "out with it on the spot!" [Continued accelerated. The Hon, HIRAM KETCHUM of New-York was then union properly when he sent Gen. Scott to Soath Carolina to ascente the law which South Carolina had attempted te nullify. He went over the history of the Blavery agutation. In 1850, he said, at the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compronise, we all felt as we had personally received a blow, but no man raised the cry of Dismon. And we were avenged in Kansas, which the Bave Power was unable to secure, overborne by the masses of free men. We came now to the invasion of a severeign State. Sympathy with John Brown was misplaced, as much so as it would be fer the fanatical assussin who tracked William of Orange for years and finally plunged a dagger to his heart. They were equally fanatical, equally conscientions and equally brave in death. Mr. Kotchum pitched imp "irrepressible conflict," men. If there was an irrepressible conflict, then slavery was an ulcer, and it was nocessary to keep it from spreading over the whole body and John Brown was right. John Brown did not mean that Slavery should come over anto Ohio, but he meant to go to Virginis where it was any dput the brand upon it there. (Applance) John Brown believed in the "irrepressible conflict," and he should "out with it on the spot!" [Continued applance.] But this "irrepressible conflict," and he should "out with it on the spot!" [Continued applance.] But this "irrepressible conflict," and he should "out with it on the spot!" [Continued applance.] But this "irrepressible conflict," and he should "out with it on the spot!" [Continued applance.] But this "irrepressible conflict," and he should be well and the production of the real causes of our present evils and their cre, and sinch discussion might be had, were our own people disposed to understand there cannes for themselves in the "irrepressible conflict in New-York and New-Yereer, and there was one now in Delaware, Maryland, Virginis and Missouri. But there was no conflict between the free labor of the North and South has the reductor of the Union, and the permanence we also much desire. Had the obj

slave - pewer | Bangar (Iwas rouned labor: here was no conflict but concert. laber; here was no conflect but concert. The South has a right to manage her own concerns. She said "Free Speech, Free Press." Of course, "but we "don't mean the devil shall take possession of the "press." This irrepressible conflict was started in New-York to take the wind out of Gerrit Smith's sails in the Gubernatorial election. In view of the action of the North in the John Brown foray, the South ought not to be satisfied. We laughed at Virginia and sneered at her calamities. "A pretty sovereign State!" [Laughter.] "Frightened by \$2 men!" [Continued laughter.] Had be been Senator he wouldn't have tried to hitch a rider on to Mr. Mason's resolution for an Investigating Committee. The majority of no party was in favor of the crime; but when men allowed themselves not to denounce crime they were in danger of was in favor of the crime; but when men allowed themselves not to denounce crime they were in danger of becoming criminals. Let the Abolitionists alone and see if the ground would not open beneath them. While Slavery was no business of our politically, Mr. Ketch. In had a word to say about it morally. Slavery was not a crime. He denied that, [Hisses and applause.] To say so would be to slander many of the best men living and a host of illustrious dead in the North as well as the South. They were not criminals, and they were not ignorant. They were as well instructed in the Gospel of Jesus Christ as any men of these days. The discoveries which had been made in science did not extend to divinity. He thought that master as well as lave suffered by it, but master more than slave; and slave suffered by it, but master more than slave; and he hoped that some day there would be no more Slavery, at some time when it could not possibly injure the white race or the black. Until that time he had nothing more to say sgainst it than was said 1,800 years

Loss of the Nate Play delberg

ing to the fiesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of heart as unto Christ; not with eye-service as meropleasers; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart; with good will doing service, as to the Lord and not to men; knowing hat whatsover good thing any man deeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free. And ye, maters, do the same things mute them, forbearing tar satening knowing that your Master also is in Heaven; neither is there respect of persons with him."

If there was any higher authority than that he would e it. When we ceased to respect the author-highest of all authority, he would as sect to with great fidelity, the arguments for t. inof Dismion used by Semator Dock to England Dinner, at the Astor House,
week.

week.
The resolutions were unanimously passer announced that letters from a number of per mages had been received, and Dr. Sillas L. Conn of made a speech full of Jersey patriotism, ending with the peroration of John A. Dix, at the Union-saving meeting, at the Academy of Music. But he gave credit.

The meeting adjourned at 11 p. m.

A WORD TO CHARLES O'CONOR, ESQ.

SIR: If you are reported correctly in your speech at the late Upion meeting, you said:

"And, gentlemen, if it could be maintained that Negro Sia is thus in conflict with the law of God and nature. I migh prepared—perhaps we all might be prepared—to go with a inguished man to whom almaion is frequently made, and there is a higher law which compais ue to disregard the Co-tution, and trample it beneath our feet as a wicked and uni-compact."

Now, Sir, if you interded by these remarks to charge the illustrious Senater of New-York with the utter-ance of such language as you impute to him, we say to you that Mr. Seward, in any of his published speeches never offered such language nor expressed such a

We challenge you for the proof; and until you farnish it, intelligent and right-minded men will hold you responsible for gross and unpardonable ignorance, or for the intentional slander of a living statesman pro

for the intentional slander of a living statesman prominent before the country as a candidate for the highest
honors of the Republic—a slander utterly unworthy
your own high position at the American Bar, of which
Mr. Seward is also a distinguished member.
We append the patriotic and eloquent passage in Mr.
Seward's great speech, in the Senate of the United
States, on the admission of California into the Union,
March 11, 1850. On that great occasion, which did
him immortal honor, speaking of the public domain, he
said:

This noble sentiment, alike honorable to his patriot-This noble sentiment, alike honorable to his patriotism and his statesmanship—this eloquent avowal of harmony between the Divine Law and the Federal Constitution, in promoting the great ends of government—has been, through party virulence and vulgar abuse, perverted and distorted from its plain and obvious meaning, by unscrappides demagogues, and been made the theme of more vike and loatheame elander than any other which ever disgraced the country, if, perhaps, we except that miserable and polluted bilingegate, the stale hue and cry of "bargain and corruption," against two of the greatest and purest statesmen of this or any other country.

Is it quite in keeping, Sir, with your dignity to steep from your high position as a lawyer, and gather up the ville droppings of party pollution, with which to

Is it quite in keeping, Sir, with your dignity to stoop from your high position as a lawyer, and gather up the vile droppings of party pollution, with which to besmear the garments of a great statesman whose exalted virtues and talents have endeared him to a large portion of the intelligent masses of the Republic and won for him the respect and admiration of the world? Be assured, Sir, that such unworthy efforts, even of yourself, will wholly fail, and only tarnish your requiration. Leave such low and yulcar work for unstrington. be assured, Sir, that such unworthy chorts, even of yourself, will wholly fail, and only tarnish your repu-tation. Leave such low and vulgar work for unprin-cipled demagogues and bar-room politicians. In soler earnest, Mr. O'Conor, we call upon you,

In sober earnest, Mr. O'Conor, we call upon you, and upon all the traducers of Mr. Seward, whose great talent and exalted worth seem to be like a lion in the way of the Pro-Slavery Democracy, to point cut, in the eloquent extract above given from Mr. Seward's great speech, a single word which gives the slightest ground for the thousand and one changes rung upon the charge of infidelity which it inculcates to the moral or political obligations of all good citizens of the Republic. And yet this miserable perversion, this scandalous imputation, you yourself have stooped to make, and thus given the sanction of your own professional reputation to one of the most base and infamous misrepresentations which ever disgraced the lowest sinks of political cerruption. Sir, if you choose to slime your own reputation with such filth as this, no honorable man, even of your own party, will ever sympathize with you in your own degradation.

A few more such Union-saving meetings, a few more such speeches, and the Republican party have nothing to fear. Publish them, and let the whole country know the Pro-Slavery proclivity of the Union-saving Democracy. Your abuse of Mr. Seward, and your craven advocacy of ultra Pro-Slavery detrines, are not the first instance on record where distinguished counsel have been found contending against the cause of their clients. We heartily sympathize with the Pro-Slavery Democracy for the damage resulting to their case from your too great Pro-Slavery zeal, and the Republican party have not the first instance on record where distinguished counsel have been found contending against the cause of their clients. We heartily sympathize with the Pro-Slavery Democracy for the damage resulting to their case from your too great Pro-Slavery zeal, and the Repuband upon all the traducers of Mr. S

Democracy for the damage resulting to their cause from your too great Pro-Slavery zeal, and the Repub-lican party might well afford to pay you liberally for

lean party might well afford to pay you liberally for your efficient aid.

We tell you, and the whole South, as Mr. Fillmore, in his recent manly letter told you, that we of the North are all Anti-Slavery men; and, more than this, we tell you, what you and every intelligent man knows, that the Republican party neither claims nor desires, and never has claimed nor desired, to interfere with the constitutional rights of the South; but we will exert all our constitutional rights to prevent the extension of Negro Slavery into the Froe Territories of the Union; and let me tell you further that for this frank avowal of the Republican party the whole South, with the exception of a few noisy politicians, honors the Republican party, while they loathe the hypocritical peans in praise of Negro Slavery, song by Pro-Slavery Democrats of the North.

JUNIUS.

LETTER FROM MR. HENRY C. CAREY

BUASONS FOR HIS DECLINING TO SPEAK AT THE

PHILADELPHIA UNION MEETING.
Mr. Henry C. Carey wrote the following letter to the Committee of Arrangements, in reply to an invitation to speak at the recent Union meeting in Philadel-

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge receipt of the

discussion, with a view to the premotion of such results, I should be most happy to be present at it, whether as actor or spectator. Such not having been the case, I must, with the assurance of my entire respect for the motives which have prompted you to action, decline to grant the permission you have asked. tion, decline to grant the permission you have asked and I remain, yours, very truly, HENRY C. CAREY. Mesers Eacon, Guiners, and others. Tuesday, Dec. 6.

THE WANDERER.

From The Boston Traveller of Tuesday creating

As this vessel is the wonder of the day, the representative of a great principle—the principle of reviving the slave-trade—everything relating to her must be of interest. We propose, therefore, to keep the run of her until some other wonder, more wonderful, shall throw her into the shade. She now lies at the south side of Urion wharf, with sails unbent, foretopmast down, as d bibboom unshipped, in charge of two men, who guan her watch-and-watch. Yesterday and today is a base been visited by crowds of all classes, in an expect to the moneyless, and crowds will use the about without paint, of 250 time register, with actions decks and tow bulwarks. Her bow is very long and very sharp, with concave lines full three feet deep: that is, a straight line extended from the cutwater to the round or curve of the side, would heavure three feet from its middle to the planking. It romewhat resembles a bent bow, or segment of a circle. Her stern is an acute-angled triangle, the taffrail forming the base, and has no knuckles nor bilging quarter-pieces, so that, by the wind, even when pressed down to her bearings, there is nothing aft to impede her progress. Her sides are boldly convex; and her run, like her bow, is long and clean. A nore beautiful model, or one better adapted for suling, is rarely seen in this vicinity. Those who doubt Mr. Welton's statement about her going 29 knots, would do well to inspect her. If ever a vessel went 29 knots, she is surely capable of going at the same rate, for everything about her indicates speed. inspect her. If ever a vessel went 30 knots, she nearely capable of going at the same rate, for everything

bout her indicates speed.

Her masts are two beautiful spars, clear of knots o

Her masts are two beautiful spars, clear of knots or flaws, and very stout; they seem strong enough to stand till every yard of canvas blows away, or until they rip her keel out. She still has the raised sky-lights and booby-hatches which belonged to her when a yacht; but she looks weather-beaten and rusty, though her hull is sound and her copper smooth.

Though very sharp, she has large stowage capacity, owing to her great breadth of beam; but we doubt her being able to carry 700 negroes, with the necessary supplies of water and provisions. Mr. Welton, who brought her here, in his statement says, that her captain ordered the two guns loaded while proceeding down the river from Savannah, for the purpose of fighting the United States revenue catter if she should sttempt to detain them. This was an idle boast. She had only two short is, carriage guns, which work over the rail, whereas the cutter had, probably, six eight-pounders, with high and solid bulwarks to protect the men at quarters. The Wanderer's decks have no protection; a well-directed volley or two of small arms from a cutter would clear them; not to speak of the effect of a broadside from three guns charged with the effect of a broadside from three guns charged with

grape and canister.

As a pirate, her only p'ay, with her present insignificant armament and exposed decks, would be to run alongside of an opponent and carry her by boarding. Speed, and ability to bear a heavy press of sail, are the principal elements in her model. She is not adapted for war.

the principal elements in her model. Sue is not adapted for wift.

Mr. Welton has not explained how he, himself, came on board of her, nor what position he occupied under the captain. Did he ship in Savannah as chief mate, second mate, or as a sailor before the mast! or was he one of the men who was sent to aid in taking her stores on board! He can surely state how many men knew the designs of the captain in advance, and stood by him to overawe the others! The notorious character of the vessel must have been well known to an intelligent man like Mr. Welton, and it is not unreasomable to suppose that he knows the party who furnished the stores at Savannah. Yet he has not given a word of explanation concerning these important particulars.

given a word of explanation concerning these important particulars.

As there is no doubt the captain designed to go slaving, it is fair to presume that he had the means to purchase the cargo and the requisite supplies. If so, what were they—money, or letters of credit? We are somewhat inclined to think that he obtained his supplies at Flores by letters of credit (though the mate says he ran away without paying), and that the kidnapping of the women was the real cause of his putting so hurriedly to sea, or, perhaps, information that a shin of war was in the vicinity.

ting so hurriedly to see, or, perhaps, information that a ship of war was in the vicinity.

No one acquainted with shipping can for a moment suppose that a vessel like the Wanderer, lightly manned and poorly armed, could hope to obtain her supplies by piracy. Nor will any one believe that her captain dared to ran away with her, without the consent of the majority of her crew and the approbation of agents on shore. Much remains untold of the history of this mysicrious vessel since she became a shaver. The name painted on her stern at present is "William," in large white letters, but there is no port of hail under it.

The American Lloyds say she is 250 tuns, rates

The American Lloyds say she is 250 tuns, rates A 1½, built of oak, and copper and iron fastened, is 10 feet draft, and was built at Sautucket, New-York, in 1857. She was last inspected in July, 1858.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received a dispatch from Bath which states that Capt. Lincoln Patten "has been at home for some time, seen and "known of all men, and possesses not one of the characteristics attributed to David Martin," the name by which the captain of the Wanderer pleases to be known to his crew. This is another mystery, and suggests another ques-tion, viz: Who is David Martin?

The crew and ladies ("every woman is a lady by right of her sex") are in juil, detained as witnesses, and have been provided with clean and comfortable

ng. We understand that the Walners has been need by United States District-Attorney Woodbury, and a technical complaint having been made against "John Doe," for fitting her out for the slave-trade, a private examination of the officers and crew is now going on.

A WOMAN ON FIRE IN THE STREET,-A WOMEN amed Mary O'Keefe was found, early on Thursday morning, at the corner of Pearl and Centre streets, er veloped in flames from her clothes, which were on fire. Officer McGuire of the Sixth Precinct hastened to her assistance, and succeeded in putting out the flames, but not till after the woman was seriously burned. On being questioned, she said that she was in a house at the Five Points, when some of the inmates set fire to her clothes, and then turned her into the street. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by the

THE FERRY FRANCHISES .- The sale of the Brook lyn-ferry franchises, by the Controller, was yesterday adjourned for an indefinite time, to await the result of the argument on the injunction of the Supreme Court, which is appointed to be heard on the 5th of the next

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE, DEC. 29 .- A. J.

Bleecker, Son & Co., sold at anction, at the Merchanis' Ex-change, the following property belonging to the "Byckma Farm": running through from Broadway to 10th-av., between 215th and 216th-st., each 8 lots on and next s. e. cor. 10th-sv. and 216th-st., each 2 lots s. s. 216th-st., adjoining, each 7 lots s. s. 9th-av., between 215th and 216th-st. (with water 1), such. v. 9th-av. between 214th and 215th-st. (with water right), each

lots on and next s. w. cor. 9th av. and 216th st., each...

| lots and cores n. s. 216th, each...

| lots n. s. 216th st. (opposite), each...

18 lots and gores n. s. 216-st. roch.
2 lots s. s. 216th-st. (spontin), each.
2 lots s. s. 216th-st. (spontin), each.
2 lots n. w. 9th-sv. and 215th-st., each.
3 lots n. s. 19th-st. adjoining, each.
1 lots n. s. 19th-st. adjoining, each.
1 lots n. s. 19th-st. adjoining, each.
2 lots n. e. (or. 10th-sv. and 215th-st. each.
2 lots n. e. (or. 10th-sv. and 215th-st. each.
2 lots n. e. 12th-st. adjoining, each.
3 lots s. 2 lifth-st. adjoining, each.
3 lots s. 2 lifth-st. adjoining, each.
3 lots s. c. 10th-sv. and 215th-st. each.
3 lots n. s. 21th-st. adjoining, each.
3 lots n. s. 21th-st. adjoining. each.
3 lots n. s. 21th-st. each.
3 lots n. s. 21th-st. adjoining. each.
4 lots n. s. 21th-st. each. lots in a 219th-st, each otan a 219th-st, adjoining, each otan a 219th-st, adjoining, each otan a 219th-st, adjoining, each otan a cor. Pothers and 21sth-st, each ois, including in w. cor. 10th-av. and in a. cor. Broadway and 21sth-st, each otan on and upan a w. Sch-av. and illust, each otan as 22th-st (adjoining), each otan a 21sth-st (adjoining), each otan a cor. Roadway and 21sth-st, each otan a cor. Roadway and 21sth-st, each otan a 21sth-st, (adjoining) each otan a 21sth-st, (adjoining) each otan a 21sth-st, each otan

tions e. a Minary, canch.

Note in w cor. When y and High-st wach.

Note in Yilth-st, indicating), such.

Note in Yilth-st, indicating, cach.

Note in Silth-st, indicating, cach.

The City of Paris receives, on an average, nearly

GREAT FIRE DOWN TOWN.

FIFTEEN BUILDINGS BURNED.

The Fire Sweeps frem Beekman-st. to Fulton-st.

DAMAGE HALF A MILLION.

INSURED FOR 8250,000.

Yesterday morning, about 46 minutes past 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large building No. 53 Beekman street, occupied by Messrs. Black & Gramm as a looking-glass and picture frame manufactory. The building was five stories in hight, and extended from Beekmen street to No. 87 Ann street. The fire originated, from all appearances, in the second story, on the Ann-street side, and when first discovered was thought to be of little moment. Engine Company No. 5, lying in the immediate vicinity, having received a "still also hastened to the spot and got water upon the fire without delay. They had been at work several minutes before the alarm was rung, and felt confident that they could extinguish the flames without further aid from the Department, but that they had made an erroneous

calculation was soon apparent.

The building was stocked from top to bottom with finished and unfinished work, upon which the fire readily seized, and within twenty minutes after the alarm was given, the interior of the structure was all in a blaze, the flames leaping furiously from the roof, and from the front and rear windows. The fire next extended on the one side to No. 51, a five-story building, occupied by Nicholas Doll, tailor, and on the other to the paper warehouse of Messrs, Buckley, Bro. & Co., No. 55 Beekman and No. 85 Ann street; thence to No. 57 Beekman and No. 83 Ann, occupied by Cyrus W. Field as a paper warehouse, and thence to No. 59 Beekman and No. 81 Ann, occupied by Haydock & Co., wholesale druggists, and others. The interior of the establishment of Messrs. Black

& Gremm having by this time been totally consumed, the walls fell with a tremendous crash. No. 5 Engine, working on Ann street, was crushed and buried beneath the falling mass of brick and mortar, and the members of the Company parrowly escaped with their lives. John Malone, the assistant foreman, was in the building at the time, and sustained a fracture of the right leg. He was rescued, and sent to the Hospital. Owing to the large quantity of light and combustible material in buildings Nos. 55, 57, and 59 Beekman street, they were in an incredibly short space of time enveloped in flames, and the fire became so threatening that the engineers were almost ready to sound a general alarm. The atmosphere was intensely cold, and several of the engines freezing up, the firemen were compelled to abandon them. Many lengths of hose also froze up, and became useless.

The steam fire engines were sent for by the Chief Engineer, and soon arrived with steam up, and ready for service. "Manhattan" steam fire engine No. 8 was among the first on the ground, but the members of other companies, with their foolish prejudice and jealous fear, refused to supply the steamer with water. After considerable delay, water was procured, and No. 8 got to work in excellent style. The engineers and members of the Manhattan, assert that if they could have obtained water when they first arrived, they could have checked the fire before so many buildings were involved. Steam engine Niagara, stationed in William street, was instrumental in preventing a general configuration.

The Second Ward Police Station, No. 45 Beekman street, narrowly escaped destruction. It was filled with smoke, and deluged in the upper part with water. On Beekman street, the fire was prevented from extending beyond the Station-House on one side, nd No. 69, corner of Gold, occupied by Nason & Dodge, on the other. The flames leaped across Ann street, on the south side, and destroyed a number of dwelling-houses and liquor-shops of little value, and thence extended to Fulton street, where the further

progress of the conflagration was checked.

The greatest excitement prevailed on every side, and many persons residing and doing business in the vicinity of the fire made preparations to remove their goods. So intensely cold had the weather become that the ordinary engines were frozen up and rendered useless, and had it not been for the steam-engines, it is impossible to say what would have been the extent of the conflagration. Several buildings on Gold street, between Ann and Fulton streets, took fire from the intense heat, but they were saved from destruction through the exertions of the firemen. A number of buildings on Fulton street were touched, but escaped serious damage.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The losses and insurances are as follows, as near as on he ascertained.

The loss of Messrs, Black & Gramm will not fall far short of \$100,000, as the establishment was one of the most extensive of the kind in the city. Their entire stock was destroyed. About 2 o'clock yesterday after-noon the members of Hook and Ladder No. 13 sucnoon the members of 100% and Ladact to be safe, when one of the firm handed the foreman of the company a check for \$200.

Loss of Messrs Buckley, Bro., & Co. from \$75,000 to \$80,000. Insured in the following companies to the

ount of \$20,000: chington....

Washington 5,000 Columbia 2,000

Schet 5,000 Columbia 2,000

Their stock is a complete loss, and they have only succeeded in saving their safe and books. The building occupied by the firm belonged to the estate of Isabel a Wyman, and was valued at \$20,000; insured for The loss of Mr. Field is estimated at \$99,000; noth-

iog of his stock being saved except a few paper. He is insured in the following companies: . \$5 000 Peter Cooper. 5,000 Reekman. \$,000 Equitable.

Total.

The building belonged to the estate of Mr. E. and was worth about \$20,000. Insured for \$19,000.

Loss of Nicholas Poll, tailor, who occupied the first floor of No. 51, about \$5,000; insured for \$1,000 in the Hamilton, and \$1,000 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Co. The upper floors were occupied by Mesers. Edrelin & Co., perfumers; Robert Duncan, locksmith; West & Sharp, machinists. Clinton & Henry, paper dealers, occupied the basement. Their aggregate loss is about \$10,000, and they are insured about one-half

is about \$10,000, and they are insured about one-half in city companies.

Loss of Mesers. Haydock & Co., druggists, occupants of No. 59, about \$35,000; partially insured.

The upper part of the building was occupied by Mesers. Endicott & Co., lithgoraphers, whose loss will amount to about \$15,000. Insured \$5,000.

No. 69 Beekman street, corner of Gold, is occupied by Xuson, Dodge, & Briggs, iron-pipe manufacturers, whose loss will not probably exceed \$500. Insured in the following companies:

the following comparies:

The loss of Horace 8. Taylor, who occupied the upper part as a printing establishment, was principally by water, and will not exceed \$2,500. Fully insured. Freeman & Robertson had \$1,000 worth of paper stored in the cellar. Insured in the Equitable Insurance Co. The building was badly damaged by water, and the roof slightly injured by fire.

The side wall on Gold street, nearly 100 feet in length, and four stories in hight, has bulged out, owing to the action of the frost and fire, and is in danger of falling. The sidewalk is guarded to prevent perons from being injured.

but several were badly denaged. Mr. James A. Kissam, scale manufacturer, No. 81 Fulton steest, corner sam, scale manufacturer, No. 81 Fulton street, corose of Gold, was damaged to the amount of \$2,000. Isaac Ayres, scale manufacturer, No. 83 Fulton street, was dimaged to the amount of \$300. The stocks of Mr. Myers, wire worker, and George Wade, surgical instrument maker, No. 85 Fulton street, were damaged to the amount of \$300.

The building, No. 87 Fulton street, occupied by Edward Banck as a musical instrument danot and others.

The building, No. 87 Fulton street, occupied by Edward Baack as a musical-instrument depot and others, was damaged to the amount of \$5,000 by fire and water. A portion of the stock of Mr. Baack was removed but in a damaged condition, and his loss will not fall short of \$5,000. Fully insured.

A. Weingartner, lithographer, and W. T. & G. W. Gender, thermometer manufacturer, lost about \$2,000 cach. Messrs. Gender are insured for \$500 in the Williamsburgh Insurance Company.

The Second Ward Station-House was damaged to the amount of \$300.

Upward of 150 persons were deprived of homes, and it was a pitiable sight indeed to see women early in the

Upward of 150 persons were deprived of homes, and it was a pitiable sight indeed to see women early in the morning rushing half maked from their dwellings with children in their arms, and without a place of shelter. The Station-House at first afforded a temporary shelter, but on account of its close proximity to the fire, the women and children were removed to the engine-house of No. 5, in Ann street, where a warm fire made them comparatively comfortable.

Deputy Carpenter was on hand with a large police force during the morning, and served to keep admissible order. Several firemen were arrested for not howing their badges, but the Deputy discharged the delinquents with a reprimand.

nquents with a reprimand.

BECAPITULATION OF LOSSES AND INSURANCE. dicott estate
belss Hall
se of occupants of No. 51...
rdock & Co... M. Mycan. Building No. 87 Fulton et. . Ldward Banck. Weingariner. Estimated less on other building

#413,400 DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT THE FIRE, -Shortly after 9. clock on Thursday morning, while the fire in Beekman street was raging, several firemen were seen running off with banjoes, tamborines, violoncellos, and other musical instruments, which belonged to a dealer whose place is in Fulton street, and is one of those destroyed by this disastrous conflagration. Two Police Sergeants attached to one of the lower Wards, seeing this movement of the firemen, ran after them, when a considerable scuffle ensued, which resulted in the Police compelling the firemen to give up their spoils. Two or three arrests were made by the Police of the Second Precinct, of young men and boys, who were helping themselves to valuables, whenever and wherever an opportunity offered itself.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR SEWARD.

The Republican General Committee gave their welome yesterday morning to Senator Seward. Soon after 10 o'clock, they assembled in Room No. 41 of the Astor House with some of their friends, in all 200 or 300 men. Ex-Govs. Clark and King, and the Hon. Truman Smith of Connecticut were with them. At 102 o'clock, Mr. Seward was escerted into the

Truman Smith of Connecticut were with them.

At 10½ o'clock, Mr. Seward was escorted into the room. He was received with three times three.

Judge C. A. Pershoov, Chairman of the Committee, then said that the feeling of the company about him was such, as the demonstrations indicated, that in spit of all feelings which would make it proper on such an occasion to refrain from speeches of any kind, he was required by the friends of the Senator to say a few words to him. They were all delighted at his appearance among them, therefore, the effort would be rather to control themselves than to give utterance to the feelings with which they were filled. Gov. Seward had not yet seen his family, and they all knew that that one great feeling was prominent in his mind. They were all delighted once more to see their sentine on the watch-tower of liberty return again to his conntry, to his home and his duty. [Applause.] Judge Peabody spoke of the pleasure and pain which all had felt on Mr. Seward's departure for Europe; pleasure that they were permitted to witness that departure, pain that he was to be separated from them. New they met with feelings of unmingled joy, as he returned a excellent health to his native land. They congratuated him, they congratulated themselves, and they congratulated the country, that he was here. [Applause.] They would not even allude to the events which had happened in Europe to ask about him. But they would again congratulate him and themselves on his safe return to his native land. [Lond applaces.]

Senator Seward replied, with much apparent emotion, that his memory gave back at once the reception

his safe return to his native land. [Lond appears of Selator Seward replied, with much apparent emotion, that his memory gave back at once the reception of their very kind salutations, and every parting adien with which he had been honored from his native land on his departure. He did not know how much that general tribute given to him by his fellow citizens had to do with his reception in foreign countries; but he general tribute given to him by his fellow citizens had to do with his reception in foreign countries; but he had found in every country to which he went a kind and cordial welcome. He had seen many pleasant days abroad, but he begged all to be assured, that he had seen no day as pleasant as that which brought him home again. [Applause.] He had seen, in other lands, much to admire and much to appreciate, but he begged all to be assured that he had seen nothing equal to the prosperity and magnificence of his own native land. [Applause.] When he arrived in Eagland it was known by many that he had been there a quarter of the same and signs of change or improvement, or the reverse. He answered that he saw signs of improvement every where; but when they asked if there were similar signs in his own native city, he had answered "Yes," with pride. Twenty-six years ago, when he went to London, he found it built of stone, and when he returned here he found this city built of brick. Now, when he visited London and Paris, he still found them built of stone, but he had left New-York built of marbie. Loud applause.] As his frieads were aware, he had been honored by the Common Council of this great metropolis, with a tender of the hospitalities of the city. He should, in an hour or two, meet his friends at the City Hall. It would, then, be un becoming in him to dilate on particular matters where he then was, and have to resume the topic again in another place. He would, therefore, part with his frionds on the present occasion. resume the topic again in another place. He would, therefore, part with his friends on the present occasion, and speak there at length on the topics with which he was impressed. [Loud applause and three cheers.]

In half an hour his friends had the pleasure of taking

him by the hand. He then retired, followed by many of the more auxious, to his room.

Meantime the City Hall, from which the Municipal

bunting was streaming, had been crowded, and the chamber of the Board of Aldermen besieged by one of the densest crowds through which a devoted reporter ever made his way. A large posse of police scarcely sufficed to protect the chamber from being entirely overrun.

At noon, Ald. Brady and Councilman Darragh of the Committee of the Eourd of Conneilman, escorted Mr. Seward in a carriage, with four horses, to the City Hall, and through the enthusiastic throng, to the Aldermanic Chamber. Here he was received by

Mayor Timass, who, after it is descring, welcomed his distinguished guest, and, on behalt of the Common Council of the city, tendered to him its hospmanica, and that chamber for the reception of his friends. For himself, the Mayor cordially welcomed Mr. Seward back to his (the Mayor's) native city, and wished him nuch health and hanginess. much health and happiness.

Mr. Sewand replied: Mr. Mayon, and Gentlemen, and Fellow-Citi-

by water, and will not exceed \$2,500. Fully insured. Freeman & Robertson had \$1,000 worth of paper stored in the cellar. Insured in the Equitable Insured and the roof slightly injured by fire.

The side wall on Gold street, nearly 100 feet in length, and four stories in hight, has bulged out, owing to the action of the frost and fire, and is in danger of falling. The sidewalk is guarded to prevent perons from being injured.

On the north side of Ann street, the buildings burned were mainly extensions of those burned upon Beekman street. On the south side of Ann street the buildings destroyed were chiefly groceries and dwelling-houses. No. 88 Ann street was occupied by Mr. Freeling, grocer, and Mr. John R. Simon, jeweler. No. 85 was occupied as a dwelling-house by George Nivers, policeman; No. 90 by Charles Lewis, large-beer seller, and John Griffen, packing-box maker. Mrs. Wharam, boarding-house keeper, at No. 75, danged \$100. Messrs. McAfee, printers' joiners, at No. 79, were damaged \$2,000. This was the building which fell and buried Engine No. 5. No. 90 was occupied as a porter-house by Wm. J. Harrison, in the basement as a packing-box factory, and up stairs by Mr. Walker, machinist. Nos. 79, \$1, and \$3 Ann street fell down, blocking up the street, and slightly injuring several persons.

The studdings on Fulton street were not destroyed,

zens, in those Eastern regions from which we derive the reveint one of divine truth, a paralysis which seems as if it were to be eternal rests upon society, and leaves little clae to be studied than the subline and affecting monuments which authenticate the evidences of our faith. [Cheers.] I have been able, in many instances, to compare the existing conditions of society in European States with what existed there twenty-five years ago, when I had the fortune to visit the Eastern Continent. I think that I can safely say that all the nations—every nation on that continent, is more prosperous now than it has been here-tofore, and is making decided progress in material and moral in provement, yet, at the same time, it is most manifest that the institutions of Government existing there, which either are ancient or were to mided and constructed upon arcient principles are not adapted to the exigencies and sentiments of the present age. And there-fore it is that every country in Europe, the woole of Europe, seems to be at this moment barancing between the desire of a beneficial change and the fear of dangerous innovation. Our own system, constructed later and under better anspices, seems to afford to ussems to be adapted to all the changes of national life, and to leave us, therefore, happily free alike from the need and from the fear of organic change. It must always be difficult to determine how far we can lead encouragement to those who seek to reform the institutions of other countries even with the hope of benefit to them; but, Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens, this at least we can always do; we can endeavor to conduct our internal affairs, as well as our foreign relations, with truth, candor, justice, and moderation, and so commend our better system of Government to he adoption of the nations by proving that that system is founded in public virtue, and that we are as "a ity that is at unity with itself," while it seeks only by peaceful and lawful means to promote the prosperity and welfaire, the happiness and civi

Applause.]
The gentlemen present were then presented to Mr. Seward by the Mayor and Ald. Brady, and his hands (right and left) were shaken nearly two thousand times within an hour. A very large portion of those who spoke to him made use of the word "irrepressible," and a considerable number expressed a desire to see him soon in the White House. Many officials, among them Ald. Tuomey, paid their respects to the Senator A little before 2 o'clock, Mr. Seward seco

panied the Mayor into his office, where a few of the Mayor's personal friends were assembled. At 2 officer, the Committee of the Common Council escorted him

back to the Astor House.

There were no further public demonstrations. There was allowed to cat his dinner in tolerate quiet, and the Councilmanie Committee escorted him, a 5 o'clock, to the train by which he went to his home

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

This Board held a regular meeting at Castle Garde Wednesday afternoon, Mr. CURTIS in the chair, in the shair, in the chair, in

NATIONAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday afternoon some two hundred persons assembled at the Convention of the above association, adjourned from the previous evening, and held at the Cooper Institute. Drs. Hall and Jackson and Mr. Page were the principal speakers, and at the close of the latter's remarks the Convention adjourned till?

o'clock p. m.

In the course of Dr. Jackson's remarks, he took to casion to say that he had been assunderstood the previous evening. He had not intended to say the doctors were a great evil. He had said they ware necessity growing out of our habits of life. In a perfect state of society, neither doctors, lawyers, nor ministers would be required.

At 71 in the evening Dr. James C. Jackson again At 71 in the evening, Dr. James C. Jacks

opened the Convention, introducing, with a few marks, Dr. Harriet N. Austin of the Dansville Wate Cure, New York.

Miss Austin took be stand, habited in a black ye

Miss Austra took the stand, habited in a black we velvet. She did not behave in the old adage, "Who the gods love die young." Man was placed here be his Maker because the earth was good for him to it habit and enjoy. Naturally, he should only die who worn out by a good old age, and after such cases the mind became the stave of the body, reversia the natural, noble order of things. How many met considered exemplary Christians, violate every da case the mind became the slave of the body, reversing the natural, noble order of things. How many measurements are remained as the body reversing the natural, noble order of things. How many measurements are remained as the body physical laws quite as sacred as those of their mora being. Women were greater sufferers than men from ill health. This was owing to her more artists. If The speaker cited the cases of the Aboriginal, in Dutch and the Mormon women, to show be healthy the sex can become, when tripped is proper exercise. Woman's greatest sin was he manner of dress. The human form was a most exquisite piece of mechanism and should not be clogged on marred by its drapery. What more wicked, ungrateful, discreditable costume than the dress of a modern New-Yerk lady? Not a single article useful for the purpose for which it appeared to be designed. The fair lecturer commented severely on the modern bon net, on the practice of wearin rear-rings, on the gloves shoes, &c., of the female costumes—but especially of the dress, which she asserted produced innumerable forms of disease. Besides, who could conceive an idea of the beautiful form of even the fairest woman by the shape of her dress, from the whist downward. Go might have made her like an umbrella, and yet with some means of locomotion, if he chose. But since If had given her legs—real flesh and blood legs, like man s—why shouldn't she be permitted to dress so that she could use them? [Applause.] The modern designity. The hands were noble members, but all had given her legs—real flesh and blood legs, like man s—why shouldn't she be permitted to dress so that she could use them? [Applause.] The modern designity. The hands were noble members, but all that seemed all of her own doctrine. She claimed exercise, known as the great need of America woman than that she had walked 3,000 miles over the woman than that she had walked 3,000 miles over the sout-door exercise was the great need of America wound flatters from lacies all over the country where it is a super

reading letters from lacies all over the country when the letters from lacies all over the country when the it. Annong these, a farmer's wife living in the West writes that she has daughters who plowed over 100 acres hast Fall for Spring sowing, while wearing this dress. Many well-known persons were name who approve of the dress; among others, Gery Smith, whose only daughter has worn it for six year. The lecturer had worn it for eight years, and had been in perfect health, and should never wear any other [Loud applause.]

Dr. JACKSON made a few remarks corroborative of Miss Austin's address. This gentleman's speeches are always pointed, scientific, and cloquent, and listened to with the greatest attention. He spoke of the advantages of rustic over city life, and claimed that if 10 doctored invalids would come out of the town, place themselves under care of Dr. Hall and himself, they would cure 25 per cent of them. The city girls were dying of inantiton—not of "nothing to wear," but of nothing to do. Send them across the sea, in peasant's certume, to the highlands of Scotland, and feed them on out-meal porridge for a year, and there would be an end to their sicknesses. People needed physicians, not dectors. He went on to show the forced, unnatural stimulating hours men of business went through with in the large citier, and concluded with a glowing exhortation to his andience against these evils.

Mr. Sannel W. Hutton, who was charged with his ing robbed the till of a German lager-beer saloon in Canal see while with Col. Andersen, on Friday night hat, was yesterd acquitted by the Court of Special Sessions, his winceres evening that he had nothing to do with the effair.